

Rest of the Arctic Expedition.

The U. S. brig *Albatross*, Lt. Com. Dill, U. S. N., which with the U. S. brig *Rescue*, composed the Grinnell Arctic Expedition, returned to New York on the 23d of May, 1856.

The search, as far as the recovery of Sir John's remains, was wholly fruitless, and nothing at all satisfactory was discovered concerning the whereabouts of the party, though so long ago, in the month of August, 1846. Nevertheless, we find it to be the opinion of the officers of the expedition that Sir John is yet alive with his party, though so long ago, in the month of August, 1846. Nevertheless, we find it to be the opinion of the officers of the expedition that Sir John is yet alive with his party, though so long ago, in the month of August, 1846.

It is the opinion of Mr. Grinnell and the officers of the expedition, that a steam propeller is the only vessel which can now venture with any probability in further prosecution of the search. With a vessel of this description, it is supposed as much progress could be made in a month as in six months with an ordinary sailing vessel, and probably with a more successful result than could be obtained in any other way.

The *Albatross* and the *Rescue* returned to the Arctic regions as far as Grinnell's Island, Barrow's Strait, where they made some observations, without discovering anything in reference to the lost expedition. On attempting to return, they were driven back by the ice, and subsequently carried the vessels into Barrow's Strait, again, through Lancaster Sound and Baffin's Bay to latitude 65 deg. 30 min. south.

During all the drifting, while the vessels were encased in ice, the *Albatross* and the *Rescue* were kept in a Polar winter, indeed, the greater part of this period was a continuous night, the moon being relieved only by the brilliancy of the aurora borealis.

About November 14th, the *Rescue*, the smaller of the two vessels, was deserted, and the men were prepared with knapsacks, none knowing how soon the fearful pressure of the ice would crush the gallant little vessel. These provisions, however, proved happily unnecessary, the lightness of the vessel enabling them to rise when the crushing commenced, and their progress steadily enabled them to withstand the enormous pressure to such a degree, that the *Rescue*, when she was last seen, was found to be injured only by the loss of her rigging, and her water.

The thermometer at the time the *Rescue* was deserted averaged 40 degrees below zero, and the mercury seldom sank below that point. As it is to be humanly expected that the vessels, and the uncertainty of retaining their position for twenty-four hours, owing to the constant drifting of the fields of ice in which they were encased, the officers feared to make excursions of any distance from the vessels, lest they should be unable to find their return. Several hunting expeditions were made within a short distance, and a few polar bears, dogs, foxes and birds, were taken.

On the 11th of November, the vessels were again encased in ice, and on the 13th of January, 1851, on which latter date the expedition entered Baffin's Bay. During their continuance on this ice the vessels were blown the most westerly and inconvenient of which, may be well imagined.

The fresh meat supplied by the hunters, while it was very scanty, was nevertheless very acceptable, but proved insufficient to keep off the attacks of scurvy. All the members of the expedition suffered more or less from scurvy, and in a mild form in consequence, chiefly of the constant exposure to the cold and wet, and in some cases, although the usual precautions were resorted to, the disease threatened to be fatal. A beverage was prepared, however, by putting the water and apples in a barrel, and seasoning with lemon juice, by the use of which, combined with other remedies, the officers and crew were eventually restored to health without the loss of a single man. A considerable part of each day was spent in cutting away the ice, and in making the vessels, but owing to the thickness of the fields, never less than seven or eight feet, and their extent, reaching as far as the eye could see from the mast-head, no attempt was made to cut a passage through them to the clear water.

On the 5th of June the ice broke, and it was five more days before they were quite clear from it. On the 10th, therefore, the vessels emerged from the ice, after having been imprisoned nine months or about three hundred days, and the wind, which was blowing from the north, drove them rapidly to the westward, and in a short time they were nearly in mid channel, the vessels going before the wind, and all sail, the *Albatross* brought up on a rocky shoal with but three feet of water under her bows. At low tide, however, her stern remained afloat. The *Rescue*, which was not so lucky, ran aground, and was a similar mishap. Finding the vessel fast, Lt. De Haven sent a hauler to a grounded berg astern, and endeavored to leave her off, but the tide was falling and all their efforts were without avail.

Between eight o'clock P. M. and midnight, after getting a heavy strain on the long hawser, a pull was gotten on the derrick tackle, and after much labor the berg was launched off the shoal. Throughout this long struggle, the ice was so drifting to the southward that the vessels, which were nearly in mid channel, were driven to the northward in company, whenever the ice and weather would permit. On the 27th of July, however, when they were off Deer's Thumb, they were brought to a complete stand still by the impossibility of making head against the ice, and from that time until the 18th of August last, they were unable to make any progress at all—certainly they did not proceed half a mile during their most strenuous efforts to do so. During this period, the crews were surrounded by the most numerous icebergs, which were more numerous than during any other part of the cruise. Some of these bergs were over two hundred feet high, of the most romantic and sublime shapes and glittering with all the most brilliant hues of the rainbow.

On the 18th of August, however, a great current set in on the part of the crews, the vessels were hauled into clear water to the southward and eastward, when the North wind, which was blowing fresh, soon placed them out of all danger from the ice.

The season now being so far advanced, that taking the nature of the ice into consideration, it was considered impracticable to prosecute the search for another season, and in accordance with the opinion of the officers, and the order of his instructions, Lieutenant De Haven determined to return to the United States. Accordingly, on the 6th instant, the crews were banded homeward, and after refitting at some of the Greenland ports, they proceeded on their voyage with no incident worth mentioning, until the 13th instant, when the *Albatross* lost sight of the *Rescue* in a gale of wind. It is supposed, however, by the officers of the *Albatross* that their comrades cannot be far behind them, and their arrival may be hourly expected.

It appears that during the whole period, the crews were missing in the Arctic regions, they met with no harbor of any security. Had any such harbor been found, it was the intention of the officers to undertake land expeditions to some extent notwithstanding neither the *Albatross* nor the *Rescue* was fully provided with proper accommodations for the task.

The *Albatross* has brought home the remains of clothing, mittens, stockings, &c. which were found at the place Sir John and his party were supposed to have wintered in 1846.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamers *Baltic* and *Canada* have arrived from Liverpool with seven days' latest news from Europe.

The Great Exhibition in London continues the prominent attraction, and with but little diminution in the number of visitors. The daily receipts vary from £1400 to £2200. The service of gold plate presented to Mr. Collins by merchants in New York, at an expense of \$8000, now is exhibited in the American section.

A company has been formed in Liverpool for the purpose of establishing a line of steamers between Rio Janeiro and Liverpool. From the Gold Region of Australia, the dates are to June 2. It appeared that the discovery was made by Mr. E. H. Harveys. He travelled over the district about sixteen years ago, when the scenery, and to a limited extent the geological features of the country made an impression on his mind. Latterly he visited California, and while in the gold regions of that country was struck with their resemblance to the wilderness which he had seen in Australia so many years before. A restless desire to return and explore for gold, then took possession of him, and he "could not rest until he had returned and satisfied it by a personal search," which he at length accomplished.

The papers also state that Rev. Mr. Clark, a local geologist, has all along contended that not only was the precious metal to be found in that locality, but throughout the principle chain of mountains which he believed the Australian Continent. It is added, that for some time past, a shepherd named McGregor had been in the habit of bringing gold to Sydney for sale, maintained, however, great secrecy respecting whence he gained it. Mr. Harveys commenced his search at the middle of January last, and after traversing the country for about 300 miles took advantage of his experience in California, and selected a spot and proceeded successfully to work. He immediately named the place the "Ophir diggings," and they have since remained in operation.

The gold district is described as lying to the westward of Bathurst, on the Sameriville Creek, near its junction with the Macquarie River. It was estimated that there were about 2,000 persons at Ophir, and hundreds scattered in other directions. Several parties working in company were known to have secured large returns, one individual, who, with five assistants, had made their labor a joint-stock operation, calculating his share at about £22,000. Already upward of £20,000 was said to have been gathered taking the returns as represented by the most successful diggers. Purchasers of gold and gold dust had been effected on the spot to the extent of £20,000.

Among the specimens transmitted to Sydney and which were being exhibited, was a lump weighing 46 1/2 ounces gross, alleged to be almost entirely virgin gold. The metal was said to be distributed to a considerable extent in the bed of the creek, and other discoveries were predicted. Reports had been received at Sydney of gold having been found at a place called "The Golden Age," near the mouth of the Macquarie River.

France.—In France, great satisfaction was manifested at the manner in which the laying of the corner stone of the central market, by the President, passed off. The market women were received the next morning, by the President at the Elysee.

The Paris journals continue to discuss the candidature of the Prince de Joinville. The impression gains ground that the Prince will come forward at the proper time.

A steamer has left Havre for Washington with dispatches from the French Government and the American Minister. Documents seized in the late arrests in Paris, implicate the London Central Committee most gravely, notwithstanding their avowal of entire innocence touching the late conspiracy.

The government newspaper has been suspended for one month, and the editor fined, and sentenced to an imprisonment of nine months, for an article on the treatment of foreigners by the French Government.

Another Provincial Mayor had been dismissed by the President.

Prussia and Hanover.—It is thought by well informed persons that the treaty recently concluded by Prussia with the Kingdom of Hanover will lead to the breaking up of the whole German Zollverein. The Austrian papers are decidedly of the opinion that Bavaria, Saxony and Wittenberg will secede from the League. In the meantime, it is generally anticipated that the Hanover towns will follow the example of Hanover, and consent to become free harbors of the collective Union. Mecklenburg and Brunswick, and still more Oldenburg and Schaumburg, will also probably accede to the proposal made by them to join this movement which Prussia has headed.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.—The relations between the Porte and the Pasha of Egypt are assuming a decidedly hostile character. The Pasha has armed the fort on the coast for the purpose of resisting any attack.

SWITZERLAND.—Bern, Sept. 16th.—A meeting had been held at Chaux de Foudes, to discuss the question, whether it was not desirable to form a Grand League of the people against the Sovereigns. The speeches were in French. About 10,000 persons were present, and about 1000 attended at a banquet.

OVERLAND MAIL.—The Niceria had agreed to discharge the debt to the Indian Government, paying forty lacs down, and giving security for the remainder. No one of his Provinces had been occupied, and the statement that they had been was unfounded.

BY THE MAIL.

A FRENCH AMAZON.—At the head of the late nominations as chevalier of the Legion of Honour, is a widow named Bron, born in 1771, who for the last fifty-two years has enjoyed the esteem of all the inmates of the Invalids. She has been daughter, sister, and wife of military men, killed on the field of battle. At the age of 21, she entered the 42nd Regiment of the line, where her husband had been killed, and in which her father still served, and was so soon remarked for her admirable conduct, both as a woman and a soldier, that she was allowed to continue her service, notwithstanding her sex. She took part in seven campaigns, under the name of Liberté, and successively became corporal, corporal-fourrier, and sergeant-major. On several occasions, and particularly at the attack of the fort of Seseo, in Corsica, and at the siege of Calvi, she displayed such bravery that the men who served under her in the first of these affairs, voluntarily presented her with a certificate of their admiration of her conduct. Whilst at the siege of Calvi she received a bad wound in the left leg from a bomb, and was obliged in consequence to withdraw from the service and enter the Hotel des Invalides. That took place in 1799; and in 1822 she was raised to the grade of sub-lieutenant. Marshal Jerome Bonaparte and General Randon, the Minister of War, considering that so irreproachable a career merited a further recompense, lately recommended her for the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and the President has been pleased to accede to their wishes, by not only granting her the decoration, but by placing her name at the head of the list.

A MOUNTAIN IN LABOR.—A Hungarian newspaper states that on the 13th of August last, the day on which many parts of Italy were shaken by an earthquake, the mountain "Golezias," in the county of Clausenberg, Transylvania, moved towards the mountain "Venyikes"—both mountains being from 300 to 1000 feet in height. The town of "Monyorokozek," which was, before the movement, an hour's walk from the last named mountain, is now scarcely twenty paces distant from it—having been moved with the terrible movement—and is threatened momentarily with burial. This movement lasted from the afternoon of the 13th to noon of the 15th. It occasioned incalculable losses; all the plains at the foot and around the moved mountain, with their ungathered harvests, being ruined. In their place now appear rocks of great height, and the features of the landscape are entirely changed. None of the old owners can recognize his fields. Waters have broken out in the whole vicinity, which is converted into a rocky marsh. The population of the village, some 4 or 500, fled to their next neighbors.

EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.—The Winchester (Va.) Republican states that Rev. R. W. Bailey, the energetic agent of the Colonization Society, has more than eight emigrants for Liberia assembled in this town, principally from Augusta and Rockingham. Others are expected, which will increase the number to a hundred in all. The Republican adds: "We are happy to learn that the free colored people are settling in this place and vicinity are making their arrangements to join the company. It is expected that the packet about to sail from Baltimore will take out one hundred and fifty emigrants from the valley of Virginia. Several ladies of Winchester have collected, and so in a large parcel of clothes for the use of the emigrants."

MR. BAYARD, the artist, who has returned from Europe after three years' absence, says that at Milan he was under a guard of soldiers and marched to the police office, at mid day on a Sunday, to have his passport examined, because he was an American, and that the treatment toward Americans by both the Neapolitan and Austrian officials is such as to create the conviction that secret orders have been given by the governments of those countries to embarrass and harass American travellers as much as possible, in order to drive them out, and to keep them out, of the dominions of the two despot.

PERPETUAL BEARING RASPBERRY BUSH.—Early last spring, says the Providence Post, Mr. Perry B. Phillips, of Cranston, saw in the woods a thrifty raspberry bush, which he transplanted to his own garden. The bush put forth blossoms in good time and yielded a handsome crop of raspberries. Immediately it blossomed again, and two days ago ate some of the fruit. The berries were large and delicious. When asked to the wonder is, that the bush has blossomed again, and a third crop is nearly full grown.

THE BOSTON JUBILEE.—The Atlas says the increased amount of foreign money received at the Suffolk Bank before last, above the usual weekly average of deposits at that institution, together with a fair and reasonable estimate of the amount of gold taken in the city during that period, justifies the belief that upwards of a million of dollars was left in Boston by those who came there to witness the three days' jubilee.

NEW FASHIONED HOGS.—The Atlanta (Ga.) Republican says that there is a hog in that city with solid hoofs like a mule. The upper portion of her feet are just like those of any other hog and seem as if two distinct toes were fitted into one solid hoof. It is said that this is no casual trick of nature, but the animal is one of a distinct breed which was brought from Arkansas.

POWER'S STATE OF EVE.—The British sch. *Vols*, which arrived here on Sunday last from Carthage, brought home Power's statue of Eve, which was lost in the Swedish ship *Westmoraland* off Cape Palos, in May, 1850. The statue is said to be in good order, the pedestal being the only part which received any injury.

DR. GRAHAM DEAD.—Dr. Sylvester Graham, whose system of dietetics, &c. has made so much noise in the world, died at Northampton, on Wednesday night. He was about fifty years old and leaves a wife and several children.

NEW YORK PAPERS OF WEDNESDAY had an account of a mad ox killing a woman in the street, trampling five children and goring an elderman.

MR. HOBBS AND HIS GOLD.—The London Express objects, as does Mr. Hobbs, to the ungracious manner in which Mr. Bramb paid over 200 guineas for having his lock picked. It also gives the following account of the display made of the 200 guineas by Mr. Hobbs at the Crystal Palace.

The American department was again the great feature of attraction, Mr. Hobbs having made a fine Barium touch got his reward changed into sovereigns, and spread them out under a glass case, with a policeman keeping guard, and an inscription informing the spectators that there were the two hundred guineas which had been awarded for Bramb's lock. This was an argument that appealed to the meanest capacity, and excited so much curiosity that the place was a scene of bustling all day, every one wishing to assure himself by ocular proof that the American had really won the day. The hero of a hundred locks was himself the observed of all observers, and explained that even in the streets he suffers one of the disagreeable concomitants of glory, in being followed by crowds on his way to the palace.

FISHERMEN AND THE REVENUE CUTTERS.—We are sorry to notice that attempts are being made to create an ill feeling among our fishermen towards the officers and crews of the revenue cutters stationed on our coast. It is wrong. Orders have been issued to the officers of the cutters to board and examine the papers of the fishing vessels, and report the results to Government; and it is their duty to obey these orders. If they neglected their duty, they should certainly be reprimanded; but as long as they confine themselves to their orders, and treat those whom they visit respectfully, they should receive a like treatment. We doubt not it is an unpleasant duty for them to perform, but they are obliged to do it. If any persons are to be found fault with, those who have been laying complaints before the Treasury Department are the ones who should be censured. We believe that the whole trouble has arisen from persons in this town, who, for some evil purpose have been making wrong statements to the Department.

REMARKABLE MEMORY.—The New York correspondent of the *Barlington Courier* relates the following: "A friend of mine recently offered a wager, that his daughter, a girl fifteen years old, would repeat from memory the entire contents of any page of any single copy of the *New York Sun*, within twenty-four hours after its publication. You know, of course, that this paper is almost wholly filled with advertisements. Considering the want of connection between the paragraphs, and the number and variety of the advertisements I thought I might safely venture a V. so I selected the third page of that day's issue. Imagine my astonishment, however, when the next day the talented young lady, accompanied by her father, called upon me, and repeated the contents of the entire second column, *verbatim et literatim*. I regard this as a most remarkable instance of the magic power of memory."

THE NEW LINE OF PROPELLERS between this city and New York has been established with reference to a new business. The above and from Lowell and the "nightingale" region, that has passed to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, over the North and Worcester railroad, is to be transacted over the Providence and Worcester road, and thence by these propellers to New York. We suppose that until the rails are laid from the depot to the wharves in this city, the heavy freight will be unloaded at Fox Point and carried over the Boston and Providence railroad to its connection with the Providence and Worcester railroad, and to the city of Providence.

A NOBLE CAPTIVE.—A golden eagle was captured by a woman a few miles from this place, one day last week. This king of birds descended upon an unlucky fowl which was feeding directly in front of the door of a farm-house, but before he had time to make off with his prey, was attacked by the woman of the house, and after a severe struggle was finally taken alive. His wings when extended measured nearly eight feet; his legs are three inches in circumference, and feathered to the very feet; the toes are armed with the most formidable claws, the middle of which are two inches in length. This bird is now in the possession of Mr. Sick.

CORN IN INDIANA.—The New Castle (Indiana) Courier says the growing corn crop promises to be the most abundant that there has been for years, and we find on inquiry that there is an evident scarcity of hogs to feed it. Three dollars and fifty cents per hundred gross, is freely offered for hogs fit for feeding, but farmers who have hogs, prefer feeding them with their corn, to selling at this price. Unless there should spring up some unforeseen demand, we do not see what is to be done with the large surplus of corn that will be left in the country after fattening the limited number of hogs that are on hand.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT AT WASHINGTON.—Last Monday the Board of Aldermen adopted a report and resolution in favor of appropriating \$2,500 to defray the cost of procuring a block of marble to be presented to the National Washington Monument Association, to be placed in the Monument to WASHINGTON. The Committee, to whom the subject was referred, propose that the block be 8 by 5 feet 6 inches, and not less than 15 inches in thickness, with the City Arms and the words "City of New-York," inscribed above.

THE FIRES IN THE WOODS OF MAINE, which have been raging recently, so filled the harbor of Eastport with smoke that the outward bound vessels were obliged to remain in the harbor. The correspondent of the *Boston Post*, writing from Machias says: "We had a fine rain night of 23d, which so far extinguished the raging fires that they will probably do no further damage this season."

MINOT'S ROCK LIGHT.—Capt. John W. Bonnett, keeper of the Light Ship has resigned his situation, deeming it imprudent to attempt to maintain the post at that dangerous point during the winter.

ONE OF THE SLEEPERS.—We learn through a gentleman of this city who was a passenger on board the Empire State, on the night of her late collision with a schooner, that one fellow passenger at least did not share at all in the alarm of those on board the steamer. At the time when the accident happened, and a hole six feet in diameter had been stove in the bow of the Empire, he lay in his berth, within twenty feet of the point where his unceremonious entrance was made, yet utterly unaware of the dangers. The collision with all its noise, confusion, and potter was over, the steamer put in to Newport, returned to Fall River, spent the night, had an overhauling, set out for New York anew. In the morning, about the usual time of reaching New York, our passenger leaped out of his berth, went quietly on deck and rubbing his eyes, not perceiving the usual crowd of passengers on deck which usually precedes the arrival at the point of destination, he looked about some what wildly, as though not precisely understanding the bearings, and rubbing his eyes, exclaimed to some bystander or boat-hand, "Well; where are we now? A't we about New York?" Perhaps there was no laughing at the expense of our passenger, for his mistake!

N. B. Standard.

THE WIRE OF THE submarine telegraph, between the English and French coasts, is not yet finished, though it is being made at the rate of a mile and a half per day. It is thus described: The line of communication consists of four copper wires of the thickness of an ordinary bell-wire, cased in gutta percha, and twined with a corresponding number of hempen strands steeped in a mixture of tar and tallow into a rope of about an inch diameter. Another strand similarly prepared is wound transversely round this, and finally ten wires of galvanized iron, about a third of an inch thick, are twined round this central core, and form a solid and at the same time flexible casing. The whole, when thus completed, has the appearance of an ordinary 1 1/4 inch metallic cable. The machinery by which this is effected is extremely simple, and the work proceeds night and day, with the utmost regularity. A huge coil is thus being formed in one continuous piece which will finally attain the length of 24 miles. The weight of the entire rope when finished, it is estimated, will be from 170 to 180 tons. From time to time, as the work proceeds, a galvanic current is passed through the wires, and their conducting power is tested by a galvanometer.

HOW VICTORIA POPPED THE QUESTION. Our readers probably all remember the story about the charming manner in which Victoria first indicated to Prince Albert her preference for his youthful highness, by presenting to him, at a palace ball, her bouquet, and how the young prince, saying to himself, no doubt as a Yankee would have done on a like occasion, "Here goes, darn the expense," ript a slip in his "close uniform, buttoned up to his throat, and deposited the happy union in the locality 'nearst the heart.' This, however, was not quite enough and so her majesty, at a subsequent tea-table with the prince, after listening to his encomiums on England, and plainly "popped the question" in this wise:—"If your highness is pleased with the lady, he reply may be easily guessed by any lady."

A COSTLY MONUMENT.—There is in Greenwood Cemetery a monument which could not have cost less than ten thousand dollars. It records the death of a beautiful young lady, on her seventeenth birthday, by a fall from a carriage. It has white marble statues of a female figure and two kneeling angels, themselves superb works of art, and every other imaginable adornment of carved marble, with a small garden of the rarest roses and shrubbery.

AWFUL.—A dreadful accident occurred lately at the coal mines of Commeny, France. The mine had been partially on fire, and the fire burst out very suddenly in a part where ten of the miners were employed in working. They were all killed, and had the accident occurred one hour later, says the account, two hundred men, who were to have been sent to work upon the same spot, would probably have all perished.

A PORTRAIT OF MRS. MARTHA WASHINGTON, copied by Mr. Thomas S. Cummings, of New York, from an original picture of Gilbert Stuart, has been sent as a present to the Queen of England, by the artist. Her Majesty placed it in her collection of historical portraits, and through Lord Palmerston, acknowledged the gift in a letter accompanied with a gold medal bearing her own portrait.

BRITANNIA RULING THE WAVES AT COWES.—The result of the contest for the Royal Yacht Squadron Cup at the Cowes Regatta redounds much to our maritime glory; for the American ran away from her British competitors. It would be better, however, if we possessed a yacht that would be likely to catch her if it ran after her.

PORK BUSINESS.—The *Cincinnati Gazette* states that the pork merchants anticipate an unusually heavy Fall business, and are greatly increasing their facilities for extensive operations. Three mammoth pork houses, 53 feet by 150 and four stories high, are being completed.

THE CHRISTIANA RIOT.—Two white men and nine negroes were brought to Philadelphia, on Thursday evening charged with being concerned in the late tragedy at Christiana, and will be tried for treason.

MR. CORCORAN, the Washington *Banner*, drew a check of \$1700, to the Mayor of New York, to pay the fare of Hungarian passengers on to their new colony in the West.

LIFE IN NEW YORK.—Saturday's papers ring us accounts of two suicides, four enticements of criminals to death, a sacrilege, and two infanticides in that city.

Eighty-nine brils, one half bbl., and four casks of spirituous liquors were seized in Hollowell last Saturday, for being brought there contrary to law.

B. R. CURTIS, Esq., of Boston has been appointed as the successor of Judge Woodbury, on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1851.

Is a short biographical notice of the late Samuel Bowles, editor of the *Springfield Republican*, we find the following extract from his writings:—"During my apprenticeship," he says in his memoirs, "I was one of some ten or fifteen who formed an association for the improvement of the mind. I was one of the most assiduous and steadfast of the club, and it ran down. We met once a week, held discussions, and listened to readings original and selected. Here I acquired a taste for reading and mental cultivation. Before this my inclinations were almost entirely for social pleasure, and for evening conversations with young associates. And I was not very particular in the choice of my company. My connection with the debating club, I consider an important era in my life—a sort of redeeming season, saving me from dangerous tendencies. It gave a good direction to my habits, strengthened my mind to resist temptation, and led me to prefer mental to sensual pleasure."

What a lesson is this to our young men, and how much our community would be improved were they to follow the examples of this remarkable man who, from obscurity and poverty, worked his way to a most honorable position. He was beset with the same vices that surround many a youth in our midst. We have his own words for it that he "was not particular in the choice of his companions," and that he preferred evening carousals with his young friends to spending such time in reading and mental cultivation. And, had he not embraced the opportunity offered for improvement, would have, in all probability, grown up in ignorance, to live and die without benefitting his fellows, or performing one noble act.

As we pen this article we can think of many who would do well to follow the example of Mr. Bowles—young men, who are industrious, and in one sense are getting ahead in the world. They devote a given number of hours each day to some calling, are scrupulously honest in their dealings and are counted frugal; yet there is one thing wanting to fit them for their stations in life—they pay no attention to mental cultivation, avoid books, and shun the society of those better informed, preferring to pass their leisure moments in promiscuous the streets or hanging around corners, blocking the way and making remarks on passers by.

In a few years these same youths will have to fill the place of their fathers and take upon themselves duties to which they now give no thought. Will they feel fitted for their responsibilities and prove themselves equal to their trust? Not all, we fear, and none, we are sure, can act their part as well as they might have done had they spent their evenings in good wholesome reading.

There is no excuse in these days for want of books and facilities for study. One has only to express a desire to learn to have every opportunity for improvement offered him. And if he will but use his gay companions to seek amusement in study he will be doing them and the community a real service. They may not at first heed his words, but "example is better than precept," and if they see him resolutely bent on storing his mind with useful knowledge, it will not be long before they join in the search and take real pleasure in overcoming every obstacle to preferment. Where there is a will there is a way, and he who would obtain a treasure, whether it be of precious stones or more precious knowledge, must delve for it long and hard. Hope and ambition will bear him up and the end will prove a rich reward for his zeal and industry.

On Saturday last not less than three persons were sentenced to death in New York for the crime of murder. Joseph Clark, for killing a police officer; Michael Mulvey, for shooting Charles Beckman in a restaurant; and Edward Smith for stabbing a fellow leader. The number of crimes rapidly increase in this city, fifty-nine indictments for murder were reported by the grand jury at the present term of October 1st. The result of intemperance. Shut up the rum-holes and the galleys would have little employment; leave them to deal out poison, and the hangman will have his hands full to "work off" the victims.

LATE accounts from England confirm the report of gold being found in large quantities in Australia, though as yet we have few particulars. It is said to be confined to a large tract, some four or five hundred miles from the sea board, and that the greatest excitement prevails among the inhabitants, who are neglecting their several callings to hunt and have a hand in the diggings. The ore is found near the surface, intermixed with sand. The searchers have met with (of course) varied success, some having realized a fortune, and others not being able to find the wherewith to obtain their bread.

We are pleased to learn that another vessel has been added to our whaling fleet, the bark *Antelope*, of Boston, having been purchased for that purpose, at a cost of thirteen thousand, six hundred and twenty-five dollars. She is five years old, of three hundred and thirty-five tons burden, and is pronounced by competent judges to be an excellent vessel. She will be immediately fitted for sea and will probably sail by the middle of November, under the command of Capt. OLIVER POTTER, late master of the whalship *Mechanic*. We wish him a prosperous voyage.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE in this town met together on Monday last, for the purpose of forming themselves into an organized Society. The meeting having been called to order the following gentlemen were elected officers of the ATLANTIC DIVISION, No. 6, Sons of Temperance.

Dr. Thomas W. Wood, W. P.; Ira Stanley, W. A.; John W. Davis, R. S.; Ara Hildreth, A. R. S.; Benjamin J. Tiley, F. S.; Edward S. Hildreth, T.; Joseph C. Card, C.; Nathan M. Chaffee, A. C.; William A. Stanley, I. S.; Thomas E. Ash, Jr., O. S.

Orders have been received by the Collector of this port, to build the Light House on Sandy Point, Prudence Island, in conformity with the provisions made at the first session of the last Congress. The want of a light on Prudence Island has long been felt by our mariners and the York Boats are often incommoded for want of a proper light in that part of the Bay. It is gratifying to know that the difficulty will be removed.

Dr. Wood has made arrangements to open his singing classes for the season. This will be gratifying intelligence to those who desire to improve their voices and cultivate a taste for singing. Dr. Wood is master of his science and possesses a happy faculty of imparting his knowledge to his pupils. His classes have always been full and he may reasonably expect the same success the present season.

On Monday night the sky was illumined with a very beautiful Aurora. The rays reached from the horizon to the zenith, where they made a common centre. The flashes of light were very vivid and the colors at times were exquisite.

Dr. CARRINGTON, a native of the city of New York, the rector of Christ's Church in Tarrytown, was elected at the Episcopal Convention in New York, as Provisional Bishop of the Southern District of that State.

The steamers *PROMETHEUS* from San Juan and the *Onio* from Chagres and Kingston, are due at New York. They will bring San Francisco dates to the 1st of September, fifteen days later.

For the Newport Mercury.

Notes of a Journey to the White Mountains.

Thursday, August 14. The morning early was showery, but breakfasting and equipping ourselves for our walk we were off at 7 o'clock as our own "guides." The distance to Summit is variously estimated from 5 to 6 miles from the Hotel. To the projecting shoulder of bare rock, near the upper line of forest growth, the eye looks upward along the wooded base of the spur, a distance of 3 1/2 miles. Though this week the path is spotted and bled out, in a tolerably direct and easy line to the "ledge" or projecting rocky shoulder above named, and from this point the rest of the ascent is above the rest, along the ridge of the spur, the comparatively level plateau, out of which the central peak ascends.

We commenced leisurely and were favored with a clear view by the breaking air and hoping for a clear view by noon from the summit, we were fine spirits. Our progress of ascent was slow, one who has never ascended a mountain can never realize the labor of it. Passed the first camp ground—"camping grounds" are rude huts made of upright crossing poles, covered with bark and affording a tolerable shelter to those who wish to rest overnight, and gain an early sunrise view. As we gained the second camp ground, we noticed a perceptible change in the height of the trees. Here we rested awhile and the equestrian party from the "Farm" passed us. How horses could possibly make their way up such a rugged, steep, slippery path and yet get down again was a mystery to us. Again, after awhile, while winding our way along, now looking up a nearly perpendicular course, we would say, "Can a horse climb that path?" And then looking down we wondered how they could descend without rearing their necks. But we gave up wondering when we heard the "ledge" we followed where we knew they had gone. Tumbled down any stone fall in the most promiscuous manner and then shouting a horse drive him on its length and you are a specimen of this path, provided, however, you smile the way down on the side of a steep hill.

Shorter and shorter grew the trees, the oaks give place to the harder spruce and cedar. Under the instead of underbrush and flowers, a vast bed of luxuriant moss sprouts out and covers the decayed vegetation on every hand. Soon we reach the clearly defined line of forest growth.

Just as we reached this point the mist suddenly and rapidly gathered around us and we found ourselves enveloped in a cloud, the wind blowing fresh—soon it began to rain and for shelter we crept under the last spruce shrub on the path, and waited for the cloud to spend its fury. A little while before we were oppressed by the heat, now coats and overcoats closely wrapping us, we were chilled through. Some who had preceded us returned, brought with

BLISS' JENNY LIND



HOT AIR COOKING RANGE.

Presenting this Range to the public, the proprietor would call attention to its merits. It has been well conceived from its own observations that the public are in want of a Range with such improvements as will render it more perfect for all purposes of domestic utility and economy than any now in the market. In the article which he now offers to the public for examination, he has (if he can place any reliance upon the assurance of experienced dealers in Ranges and Stoves, his customers and his own experience and observations) been successful beyond his most sanguine expectations. The Oven is so constructed as to secure the certainty of thorough baking the bottom of all articles proper to be cooked in an oven. It is unnecessary to say to those who have used Ranges, that no previous pattern has been from defect in this particular.

All parts of this Range is double the usual thickness.

It has also been pronounced by competent judges, the most perfect and perfect market offering of any Cooking Range in this country, with some advantages over any ranges that are made. I would call your attention.

1st, to its general beauty and great strength of castings. Also, the quality of iron and the care and skill with which they are executed. Also, notice the top which is so constructed as to prevent the least possible chance of breaking or burning out.

2d, the form of the fire chamber—a cylinder lined with soapstone, or fire-brick, and known to be the best form of fire chamber in use to burn coal.

3d, Notice the front of the range close tight, with a register in the ash-draw, to give draft, which when closed makes the range perfectly air-tight. Also, a new arrangement for dropping the grate from the outside, so that no dust can escape in the room.

4th, the simplicity of the arrangements, it having but one flange, which manages the whole. Also, the convenience for cleaning the Flues, and a convenient place to put the coal scuttle and a very large oven, of capacity enough to bake twelve pies. Also, a Bath Boiler, which can be heated by a side or back fire or a water bath, and a new and improved hot air fixture which will heat a room from 12 to 15 feet square, with the same fire that is used in cooking.

No. 1 RANGE is 30 inches wide, 20 inches high, 22 inches deep; one oven 15 inches wide, 12 inches high, 12 inches deep; one hole on top of oven, and four holes on body of Range 6-1/2 inches; Grate 10 inches front; (oven can be set on either side, whole Range to occupy 3 feet 3 inches in length.

No. 2 RANGE is 24 inches wide, 24 inches high, 24 inches deep; one oven 15 inches wide, 12 inches high, 12 inches deep; one hole on top of oven, and four holes on body of Range 6-1/2 inches; Grate 12 inches front; (oven can be set on either side, whole Range to occupy 3 feet 8 inches in length.

No. 3 RANGE is 24 inches wide, 24 inches high, 24 inches deep; one oven 15 inches wide, 12 inches high, 12 inches deep; one hole on top of oven, and four holes on body of Range 6-1/2 inches; Grate 12 inches front; (oven can be set on either side, whole Range to occupy 3 feet 8 inches in length.

No. 4 RANGE is 20 inches wide, 24 inches high, 24 inches deep; one oven 15 inches wide, 12 inches high, 12 inches deep; one hole on top of oven, and four holes on body of Range 6-1/2 inches; Grate 12 inches front; (oven can be set on either side, whole Range to occupy 3 feet 8 inches in length.

No. 5 RANGE is 3 feet wide, 24 inches high, 24 inches deep; one oven 15 inches wide, 12 inches high, 12 inches deep; one hole on top of oven, and four holes on body of Range 6-1/2 inches; Grate 12 inches front; (oven can be set on either side, whole Range to occupy 3 feet 8 inches in length.

All of these Ranges can be set with double ovens, either No. 1, 2, 3, or 4, at the option of the purchaser.

Manufactured and for sale by
WILLIAM H. BLISS, NEWPORT, R. I.
May 31, 1851.

TAKE NOTICE.

COOKING STOVES of all the new patterns (RAY STATE MAP FLOWERS, PERFECT UNION, BROWNELL'S COOK STOVES, &c., No. 19, Thames-st.

WM. BROWNELL, September 14, 1850.

Stoves, Grates & Cylinders

LIVED AT SHORT NOTICE, with Soap Stone, or Fire-brick, at the Store Depot, Thames-st., by WM. H. BLISS, Newport, Oct. 3.

WILLIAM H. BLISS, DEALER IN RANGES, HOT AIR FURNACES, PARLOR, OFFICE & COOKING STOVES, OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.

MANUFACTURER OF COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE AT Wholesale and Retail. 1850.

Now is the time to get your COAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the Coal Yard and wharf formerly occupied by Charles Devens, Jr., and shall be happy to supply the old customers of Mr. Devens, as well as the public generally with the best kind of COAL.

WM. G. PECKHAM, Newport, Sept. 21, 1850.

No. 8—A good article of Richmond Coal, for Blacksmith's use, for sale as above.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand a first rate article of Red Ash Store and Egg Coal, selected with great care from the best mines in Pennsylvania; which he offers for sale as low as can be bought in town.

ALSO—PICTOR COAL, for Blacksmith's use, on Devens' Wharf, South side of the Bank of Rhode Island. May 23.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

CUMBERLAND COAL, for family use—to burn in open Grates; also, for Blacksmith's use. For sale by C. DEVENS, Jr. Newport, Oct. 3, 1850—19.

VERMONT COAL—10 boxes fresh imported just received and for sale by NEWTON BROTHERS.

WRAPPING PAPERS—100 reams various sizes and qualities just received and for sale cheap by NEWTON BROTHERS.

CHOICE ASSORTED SYRUPS, very nice this day received and for sale at RIDER'S.

HICKER'S WHEATEN GRITS and Farina, just received and for sale at RIDER'S.

WHEELER'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS—For purifying the Blood, creating an appetite, promoting digestion, &c., &c. Price per bottle 5 cents, for sale at RIDER'S.

June 21, Opposite the Post Office.

JAMES W. LYON.

LONDON, BRASS FOUNDER & COPPER SMITH, No. 236, THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

HAS constantly on hand a variety of Force and Lift Pumps, of his own manufacture, which he warrants equal, if not superior to any before offered in this market.

Also, Water Closets, Wash Basins, Croton and Cast-iron Fountains, and every description of Plumbing Materials of various qualities and prices, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

Also, Pure Black Tin Pipe, warranted not to injure the water in any way and fitted in the best style to Pumps and all other purposes.

Having procured the services of an experienced Plumber, he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.

Lead Pipes and Sheet Lead of various sizes on hand, also all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings made to order. Sheet Castings on hand on hand and made to order at short notice.

JAMES W. LYON.

Having been appointed agent of the Hudson County Percha Manufacturing Co., he now prepared to furnish any quantity of Percha Pipe, and sheet lead, this pipe can be fitted to any of the uses to which lead has been applied. For conveying cold water possesses many advantages over lead as it is not affected by any of the acids or alkalis, it is entirely tasteless, does not affect any kind of water, will not rot and cannot be burst by frost. The sheet may be applied to any use to which sheet lead may be applied, and peculiarly adapted to lining water tanks and reservoirs and also for water closets, &c., &c. Grated for past years, he hopes by strict attention to his business to merit the approbation of his customers. All work warranted not to fail until worn out.

April 5, 1851.

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the store corner of Spring and Touro streets, lately occupied by John H. Brown, where he carries on the Saddle, Harness and Trunk business in all its varieties and will keep constantly on hand an assortment of articles usually kept in such an establishment, consisting of Trunks, Valises, Bags, Saddle Trunks, and Trunks, Chamois Skins, Busters, &c., &c. All articles in his line made to order, at the shortest notice.

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited, and all orders thankfully and faithfully attended to.

FRANCIS STANHOPE, N. B. Repairing attended to with dispatch. April 12—6m.

FOR NEW-YORK DIRECT.

THE STEAMER EMPIRE STATE, Captain BRAYTON, will leave Fall River every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening at 6 o'clock, making the stage perfectly safe and a very large oven, of capacity enough to bake twelve pies. Also, a Bath Boiler, which can be heated by a side or back fire or a water bath, and a new and improved hot air fixture which will heat a room from 12 to 15 feet square, with the same fire that is used in cooking.

No. 1 RANGE is 30 inches wide, 20 inches high, 22 inches deep; one oven 15 inches wide, 12 inches high, 12 inches deep; one hole on top of oven, and four holes on body of Range 6-1/2 inches; Grate 10 inches front; (oven can be set on either side, whole Range to occupy 3 feet 3 inches in length.

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June 21, Opposite the Post Office.

N. M. CHAFFEE.

BRASS FOUNDER, PLUMBER AND COPPER SMITH.

THE SUBSCRIBER, from long experience and careful attention to his business, is in every way qualified to give satisfaction to all who may intrust him. He keeps constantly on hand every article usually found in such an establishment, and is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.

Lead Pipes of every size and weight; sheet lead, Brass, and Copper, and Castings of every kind on hand or made to order.

Particular attention paid to SHIP PLUMBING AND CASTINGS, and arrangements have been made with the manufacturers in Boston to furnish every variety of Gutta Percha, in pipes or in sheets which will be fitted to any use at the shortest notice.

All orders attended to with promptness and dispatch, and all work warranted.

A share of public patronage solicited.

N. M. CHAFFEE, 219 Thames Street, Sept. 13—4f.

CLOTHING.

OREGON CLOTHING STORE.

REPLENISHED with a large and complete assortment of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of COATS, of the latest styles, made from German and French broad cloths, also Sattin, Tweed and Kentucky Jean cloths and Sack Cloths.

PANTS, of black and blue broad cloth, of the best quality, styles, and made from German, black, blue, and dark mixed Sattinets, Vermont cloths, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, &c.

VESTS, of plain black Sattin, figured do, fancy do, Italian cloths, Valencia, and a great variety of other styles.

JACKETS, of black broad cloth, blue Sattinet, mixed do, green sack jackets, blue plaid do, &c.

BOYS CLOTHING, consisting of a good assortment of Coats, Jackets, Pants and Vests.

FURNISHING GOODS, such as Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, under Shirts and Drawers.

PIECE GOODS, of a good assortment, such as broad cloth, striped and plain do, cassimere, blue, blue and mixed Sattinet, tweed cloth and cloth for Boys, Cassimere, red and blue flannel, plain and striped shirting, cotton cloth, pink &c., by the yard or piece.

HATS & CAPS, OF THE LATEST STYLES.

TRUNKS, VALISES, AND CARPET BAGS, of the latest styles, which may always be found at this establishment as usual, at the lowest prices.

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment, No. 165 Thames Street.

The subscriber, would respectfully invite the attention of the public, to his fashionable assortment of new Winter Goods, consisting in part of, BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS, which will be sold at moderate prices, or made into garments of the latest styles, in the most thorough manner.

WILLIAM B. SWAN, Newport, Nov. 9, 1850.

JOSEPH H. HANNETT, DRAPER & TAILOR, 121 Thames Street, Newport, Nov. 9, 1850.

Has now in store a variety of new Winter Goods, which he will make into garments of every kind, in the best manner, and in a style to suit the purchaser.

Nov. 9, 1850.

WONDERFUL CURES!

THE SUBSCRIBER, from long experience and careful attention to his business, is in every way qualified to give satisfaction to all who may intrust him. He keeps constantly on hand every article usually found in such an establishment, and is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.

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N. M. CHAFFEE, 219 Thames Street, Sept. 13—4f.

Newport Iron Foundry.

FOOT OF HOWARD STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having made arrangements to carry on an extensive business, are now prepared to furnish castings of every description at short notice and on the most reasonable terms.

They have on hand, and are weekly receiving, Fine Patterns of every variety; suitable for Foundry, Street, Park, Balcony, or any other purpose; and are prepared to put up the same on as reasonable terms, as can be offered by any establishment in the country. Ornamental fences of iron, will now come into general use, as they can be put up at the cost of a wooden one. Persons in want of a fence would do well to call and examine our patterns before making a selection.

We have, in connection with the Foundry, an experienced Pattern Maker, who is prepared to furnish patterns with dispatch, and on reasonable terms.

I. N. STANLEY & BROTHER, July 19, 1851—4f.

Water Cure House.

CORNER OF TOLUO AND HIGH STREETS, NEWPORT, R. I.

ASA SMITH, Proprietor; LOUISA A. SMITH, Physician to the Establishment, which is now open for the reception of Patients, who will be taken for full board treatment—day treatment—or visited at their residences, in acute diseases, the diseases of children, and cases of childbirth; but in all cases where the services of Miss Smith are required, to administer Water-Cure at childbirth, she will expect an early consultation and thorough preparatory treatment.

TERMS OF TREATMENT: For full board treatment, from \$5 to \$10 per week—payable weekly.

Those who are taken to the house for treatment, are required to bring two comfortable, three blankets, one sheet, and towel for bandages.

Consultations daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

May 24, 1851—6m.

To the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Rhode Island, Charles A. H. Brown